schools or from travelling teachers. The Jewish children, on the other hand, are town-born and have laboriously to acquire the knowledge which, to the non-Jewish children, has come without conscious exertion; they require an education extending over several years.

The most important Jewish agricultural school is that of Mikveh Israel, near Jaffa, founded in 1870 by Charles Netter, and maintained by the Alliance Israelite Universelle. In 1933 it had 200 pupils of the age of 14-18 and attending a three years' course. A second agricultural school for Jewish boys is now (in 1933) being built at Mesha (Galilee) by the Palestine Government, from funds left by the Jewish philanthropist, the late Mr. Kadoorie. An agricultural school for Jewish girls, with about 70 pupils, at Nahalal, in the Emek Jesreel, is maintained by the Women's International Zionist Organization (W.I.Z.O.), which has also established a big training farm for girls at Ness-Ziona. The school at Benshemen, in Palestine, with 300 pupils, provides besides a general, also an agricultural education. Outside Palestine, there is the Jewish school for gardeners at Ahlem, near Hanover, and another at Budapest. In Soviet Russia there is an agricultural school in the Jewish colony of Novopoltavka which, in 1926-1927, had 194 pupils, and there is a Yiddish Chair in the Agricultural Academy at Horki in White Russia. In

the United States there is only the National Farm School in Doylestown, near Philadelphia, which, in 1927, had 165 pupils; the agricultural school at Woodbine, founded in 1893 by the Baron Hirscli Fund, was closed after an existence of about thirty years. The ^otal number of pupils in all the Jewish agricultural schools in the world is less than 1000; they supply the kind of instruction which is required for the working of a small or middle-sized farm. There are no Jewish schools for higher agricultural education, but Jews attend non-Jewish High Schools of Agriculture, especially in Vienna and Berlin, and in Southern France, Italy, and California.